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ABSTRACT

The Drug-Abuse Research Instrument Inventory is a listing of instruments used in drug-abuse research which have been added to the Inventory essentially by searching all the relevant literature of the past ten years, and through spontaneous submissions from the field. The Inventory also includes references, descriptions, etc. Most instruments listed are those generally referred to as behavioral or psychological and are primarily of the paper-and-pencil variety. The Inventory is intended as an aid to researchers interested in locating appropriate measures of variables for drug-abuse studies or methodological work. The Inventory is divided into six sections: Attitudes; Measurement of Subjective and Objective Effects of Drugs; Differentiation and Characteristics of Abusers; Access and Extent; Education and Knowledge; Program-related and Evaluation. Cross-references to instruments in other categories appear at the end of each section. New editions of the Inventory and supplements are sent to the original sources for verification of the accuracy and completeness of their entries. Although most instruments pertain directly to drug abuse and its various aspects, a few instruments do not have drug oriented questions, but are general psychological instruments listed here because of their use in studies of drug use and abuse. (Author/RLP)

Tm 003 484

DRUG-ABUSE RESEARCH INSTRUENT INVENTORY (D-ARII)

Fourth Edition and Sopplement

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and

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June 1973

The Drug-Abuse Research Instrument Inventory was first compiled by Dr. Ferneau in 1968. The present edition of D-ARII and its Supplement were produced by Social Systems Analysts under contract No. HSM-42-72-215 to the National Institute of Mental Health. Dr. Ferneau was Project Director. Sherwin J. Feinhandler, Ph.D., was Project Administrator at Social Systems Analysts. Louise G. Richards, Ph.D., was Project Officer at the National Institute of Mental Health.

Introduction

The Drug-Abuse Research Instrument Inventory is a listing of instruments used in drug-abuse research which have been added to the Inventory essentially by searching all the relevant literature of the past ten years, and through spontaneous submissions from the field. A few instruments date back fifteen years. The Inventory also includes references, descriptions, etc. Most instruments listed are those generally referred to as behavioral or psychological and are primarily of the paper-and-pencil variety. The Inventory is intended as an aid to researchers interested in locating appropriate measures of variables for drug-abuse studies or methodological work. Duplicating service is also available from SSA. (See enclosed ordering procedures).

The Inventory is divided into the following six sections: Attitudes; Measurement of Subjective and Objective Effects of Drugs; Differentiation and Characteristics of Abusers; Access and Extent; Education and Knowledge; Program-related and Evaluation. Cross-references to instruments in other categories appear at the end of each section. In most cases, the items in each section are listed in the order in which they were added to the Inventory; i.e., the latest entries have the highest numbers and are found at the end of each section.

New editions of the Inventory and Supplements are sent to the original sources for verification of the accuracy and completeness of their entries.

Although most instruments pertain directly to drug abuse and its various aspects, a few instruments do not have drug oriented questions, but are general psychological instruments listed here because of their use in studies of drug use and abuse; i.e., sub-scales of the MMPI. A few instruments included are largely of historical interest.

New instruments are added to the Inventory upon receipt. Second- and later-generations of materials are especially welcomed, as are appropriate references, bibliographies and other relevant data.

Comments and suggestions are welcome from providers and users of the Inventory.

Information of Interest

Annotated bibliographies dealing with measures pertaining to tobacco smoking and drugs (TM Reports No. 8 and 9) are available from:

ERIC Clearinghouse on Tests, Measurement, and Evaluation
Educational Testing Service
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Drug Abuse Current Awareness System (DACAS)
National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, Maryland 20852

The Research Reference Files is an archive in alcoholism, similar to D-ARIL, and is available from:

Ralph G. Connor, Ph.D.
Professor, Sociology
Eastern Washington State College
Cheney, Washington 99004

Researchers will also be interested in reviewing:

Backer, T. A reference guide for psychological measures. Psychological Reports., 1972, 31, 791-798.

Guide to scientific instruments: 1972-73.

May be obtained from:
American Association for the Advancement of Science
1515 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The following model entry shows the format of each listing. Information appears in the order indicated where applicable.

MODEL ENTRY

001AAG[a] Instrument Title (no. pp.).

Number of questions; type of question; how administered; instructions included; answer sheet used; content and/or usage; population; drug content; design features; anonymity[b]; general information.

Where obtainable if not from D-ARII.

Reports: References

Source of instrument[c]

001BAG Instrument related with above in derivation or usage

001CAG Instrument related with above in derivation or usage

002-H General Psychological Instrument*[d]

Reports: References

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a.) See explanation of Inventory number on the following page.

b.) Refers to respondent anonymity

c.) Source location; full or up-to-date information on author is not always available.

d.) An asterisk will be found after the title of a general psychological instrument which is not available from D-ARII.

2. The Inventory Number consists of six characters: The first is the general category into which the instrument has been placed; the second and third are ordinal numbers within category; the fourth contains information concerning a derivational relationship to another in the same study (a blank fourth character will be changed to an "A" in the original entry if the same institution develops a modified instrument.); the fifth and sixth characters are coded for drugs covered by the instrument. The codes are:

1 - Heroin
2 - Cocaine
3 - Other Narcotics
4 - Narcotics in General
5 - Speed
6 - Other Stimulants
7 - Stimulants in General
8 - Barbiturates & Other Depressants
9 - LSD
A - Other Hallucinogens
B - Hallucinogens in General
C - Marijuana
D - Marijuana & Hashish
E - Tobacco
F - Exempt Substances
G - Drugs in General
H - Not Drug Related
I - Methadone
J - Alcohol
K - Prescription Drugs in General
L - Marijuana & Alcohol
M - Marijuana & LSD
N - Heroin & Drugs in General

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FOURTH EDITION

February 197

100. Attitudes.

(see also: Education and Knowledge.)

101-G Untitled Questionnaire (4 pp.).

15 questions; multiple-choice; mailed; demographic; opinions about drug taking and personal experience with drug taking; "Higher Education Students" (ages 16-24); all drugs; anonymous.

Report: Binnie, H. The attitudes to drugs and drug takers of students at the universities and colleges of higher education in an English Midland city. Vaughn Papers No. 14, 1969.

University of Leicester, Leicester, England.

102-G Student Questionnaire about Drugs (20 pp.).

145 questions; multiple-choice; group interview; 1 page instructions; for use with IBM answer sheet; demographic, incidence and attitudes, sources of information, prevalence and reasons for use; students grades 7-14; all drugs; anonymous.

Reports: (no author). A preliminary report on the attitudes and behavior of Toronto students in relation to drugs. Toronto: Addiction Research Foundation, 1969.

Smart, R.G. et. al. The extent of drug use in Metropolitan Toronto Schools: A study of changes from 1968 to 1970. Toronto: Addiction Research Foundation, 1971.

Smart, R.G. et. al. The epidemiology of drug use in three Canadian cities. British Journal of Addiction, 1971, 66, 293-299.

Fejer, D. et. al. Changes in patterns of drug use in two Canadian cities: Toronto and Halifax. International Journal of the Addictions, 1972, 7, 467-480.

Whitehead, P. The incidence of drug use among Halifax adolescents. British Journal of Addiction, 1970, 65, 159-165.

Whitehead, P. The epidemiology of drug use in a Canadian city at two points in time: Halifax 1969-1970. British Journal of Addiction, 1971, 66, 301-314.

Addiction Research Foundation, Toronto.

100. Attitudes (continued).

102AG Drug Survey (12 pp.).

105 questions; multiple choice; self-administered; 1 page of instructions; for use with answer sheet; high school students; all drugs plus a non-existant drug.

Report: Petzel, T. Response bias in drug surveys. Journal of Counseling and Clinical Psychology, 1972, in press.

Loyola University of Chicago.

103AG Views of Drug Abuse
103BG Concerns about Drug Use

These instruments are sections of the 17-page omnibus "Community Environment Study" which also assesses drug and drug-abuse knowledge, etc.

Reports: The attack on Narcotic Addiction and Drug Abuse: Fall, 1969., (N.Y. State Narcotic Addiction Control Commission).

Glaser, D. and Snow, M. Public knowledge and attitudes on drug abuse in New York State. N.Y.: NACC, 1969.

New York State Narcotic Addiction Control Commission.

104-C Attitude Scale toward Smoking Marijuana (8 pp.).

20 attitude statements; self-administered; 1 page of instructions; attitude towards own marijuana use and use of marijuana by others; anonymous; respondent circles only those statements with which he agrees.

Report: Vincent, R. A scale to measure attitude toward smoking marijuana. Journal of School Health, 1970, XL, 454-456.

Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.

105-G Social Attitude Questionnaire (17 pp.).

89 questions; multiple-choice and true/false; also includes demographic and incidence items; all drugs.

Texas Research Institute, Houston.

100. Attitudes (continued).

106-G Youth ATD Survey (2 pp.).

20 questions; Likert scale; self-administered; attitudes towards drugs.

San Diego Probation Department.

107-G Drug Write-in (1 p.).

An "opinionnaire" run in 74 Connecticut newspapers on 18 Sept. 1970.

Connecticut Alcohol and Drug Dependency Division.

108-E University of Illinois Survey (8 pp.).

88 questions; multiple-choice, 5-point scale; 1 page of directions; for use with separate answer sheet; attitudes toward smoking; high school students; test-retest reliability: males - .85, females - .89, overall - .87.

Report: O'Rourke, T. Test-retest reliability of the University of Illinois Smoking Survey instrument. Journal of Drug Education, 1972, 2, 119-124.

Department of Health and Safety Education, University of Illinois.

109-GH Drug Opinion Survey (11 pp.).

108 questions; 6-point scale; self-administered; also includes 1 page demographic and 1 page information; yields score in 6 factor areas.

Reports: Isaacs, C. Attitudes toward addiction: Preliminary results of a pilot study amongst a group of caregivers in the city of Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Presented at the Third International Conference on Alcoholism and Addictions, Wales, 1970.

Baker, F. and Isaacs, C. Attitudes of community caregivers towards drug users. Unpublished. Undated.

Harvard Medical School.

110-G Drug Education Opinion Survey (2 pp.).

20 questions; 5-point scale; separate answer sheet.

Wayne County Intermediate School District, Michigan.

100. Attitudes (continued).

111-GH Metropolitan Youth Commission Questionnaire (9 pp.).

77 questions; 4 and 5-point scale; "Designed to find out what different young people think of the world and their part in it."; anonymous.

University of Oregon Medical School, Department of Psychiatry.

112-G The Drug Abuse Questionnaire (4 pp.).

40 questions; 7-point scale; 1 page instructions; yields 9 mean factor scores; adaptation of the Alcoholism Questionnaire.

Reports: Saverow, G., Rosenberg, C., and Ferneau, E. Attitudes toward drug and alcohol addiction: Patients and staff. British Journal of Addiction, 1972, 67, 195-198.

Ferneau, E. and Gertler, R. Attitudes towards drug-abuse and the drug-abuser: The first-year psychiatric resident. The International Journal of Social Psychiatry, in press.

Harvard Medical School and Boston City Hospital.

113AG Student Survey on Attitudes towards Drugs (20 pp.).
113BG Attitudes about Drugs - Teacher Questionnaire (11 pp.).

A. contains 2 pages instructions and 1 page demographic data; includes multiple-choice questions as does B. which has 1 page for demographic material.

Report: Evaluation of the "Impact + 2" Drug Education Program. 1970. Unpublished.

Mendocino State Hospital, Talmage, California.

114AG Drug Problem Attitude Inventory (1 p.).

12 questions; attitudes towards drugs, drug education, availability and communication preferences; teenagers; anonymous.

114BG Drug Problem Attitude Inventory (1 p.).

12 questions; revised edition.

Report: Bienvenu, M. The Louisiana drug survey. 1971. Unpublished.

Northwestern State University, Natchitoches, Louisiana.

100. Attitudes (continued).

115-G Untitled (4 pp.).

23 questions; attitudes towards treatment and experience with treatment; VA psychologists.

Veterans Administration Center, Biloxi.

116-H Semantic Differential Technique*

Report: Richman, A. and Trigg, H. Assessment of attitudes of methadone maintenance patients with the semantic differential technique. Proceedings, Fourth National Conference on Methadone Treatment, 1972, 479-481.

117-A Attitudes toward the Nalline Test Instrument

6 negative and 14 positive Likert scale items; reproduced in the first reference below.

Reports: Grupp, S. Drug users' attitudes toward the Nalline Test. International Journal of the Addictions, 1970, 5, 661-674.

_____. Narcotic control and the Nalline Test: The addicts' perspective. Journal Forensic Sciences, 1970, 15, 34-50.

_____. Addict mobility and the Nalline Test. British Journal of Addiction, 1968, 63, 227-236.

Illinois State University.

118-C Questionnaire on Marijuana (1 p.).

18 questions; 2 - 5-point scale; attitudes of psychiatrists towards marijuana use, laws, etc.

Report: Lowinger, P. Psychiatrists, marijuana, and the law: a survey. World Journal of Psychosynthesis, 1970, 2 32-37.

Lafayette Clinic, Detroit.

See 321-G, 329-H, 404-G, 429-G, 435-M, and 610-G.

200. Measurement of subjective and objective effects of drugs.

201-H The Addiction Research Center Inventory (ARCI). (24 pp.).

550 questions; true/false; separate answer sheet; devised for investigation of drug effects.

Printed; hence must be obtained from:

Charles A. Haertzen, Ph.D.
Addiction Research Center
P.O. Box 2000
Lexington, Kentucky 40501

Bibliography (5 pp.) is available from D-ARII.

202-BD Subjective Effects of Psychedelic Drugs (2 pp.).

33 questions; 6-point scale and open-ended

Bibliography (2 pp.) and data tabulation (2 pp.) are available from D-ARII.

Reports: Clark, W. H. and Raskin, M. LSD as a means of exploring the non-rational components of religious consciousness. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion, Atlanta, 1967.

Clark, W. H. and Funkhauser, G. Physicians and researchers disagree on psychedelic drugs. Psychology Today Reprint Series No. P-18, 1970.

Clark, W. H. The place of drugs in the religion of the counterculture. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion, October 27, 1972.

Clark, W. H. The relationship between drugs and religious experience. The Catholic Psychological Record, 1968, 6.

Clark, W. H. Chemical Ecstasy: Psychedelic Drugs and Religion. New York: Sheed & Ward, 1969, 81-84.

203-H Tachistoscopic Stimulation*

Reports: Zegans, L. The effects of LSD-25 on creativity and tolerance to regression. Archives of General Psychiatry, 1967, 16, 740-749.

200. Measurement of subjective and objective effects of drugs (continued).

204-H Gottschalk Figure-Perception Test (EFT).*

Report: Zegans, L. The effects of LSD-25 on creativity and tolerance to regression. Archives of General Psychiatry, 1967, 16, 740-749.

205-H Free Association Test (FAT).*

Report: Zegans, L. The effects of LSD-25 on creativity and tolerance to regression. Archives of General Psychiatry, 1967, 16, 740-749.

206-H Mosaic Design Test*

Report: Zegans, L. The effects of LSD-25 on creativity and tolerance to regression. Archives of General Psychiatry, 1967, 16, 740-749.

207-H The Modified Word Association Test*

Report: Zegans, L. The effects of LSD-25 on creativity and tolerance to regression. Archives of General Psychiatry, 1967, 16, 740-749.

208-H Mednick Remote Association Test (RAT).*

Report: Zegans, L. The effects of LSD-25 on creativity and tolerance to regression. Archives of General Psychiatry, 1967, 16, 740-749.

Yale University, Department of Psychiatry.

300. Differentiation and characteristics of abusers.

301-H Lexington Personality Inventory (LPI).*

Used to differentiate hospitalized addicts from other social and clinical groups and to some extent, to separate the addicts themselves into socially relevant sub-groups or types. Contains over 50 sub-scales.

Must be obtained from:

Jack Monroe, Ph.D.
Clinical Research Center
Leestown Pike
Lexington, Kentucky 40507

Bibliography (2 pp.) and manual (10 pp.) are available from D-ARII.

302-HG Personal Inventory (10 pp.).

220 questions; true/false; for use with separate answer sheet; used to decide addicts' acceptability for psychotherapy.

Reports: Berzins, J. et. al. Crossvalidation of the Hill-Monroe Acceptability for Psychotherapy Scale for addict males. Journal of Clinical Psychology, 1970, 26, 199-201.

Monroe, J. et. al. The Hill-Monroe inventory for predicting acceptability for psychotherapy in the institutionalized narcotic addict. Journal of Clinical Psychology, 1958, 14, 31-36.

Addiction Research Center, Lexington, Kentucky.

303-HJ Inventory of Habits and Attitudes (IHA). (9 pp.).

200 questions; constructed as a matched form of the Personal Inventory (PI), (see 302 above), for use with alcoholics.

Report: Haertzen, C. et. al. Manual for alcoholic scales of the inventory of habits and attitudes (IHA)., Psychological Reports Monograph Supplement 4-V25., 1969.

Addiction Research Center, Lexington, Kentucky.

300. Differentiation and characteristics of abusers (continued).

304-G Drug Abuse Interview Form (35 pp.).

224 item structured interview, used to divide according to degree of drug involvement.

Report: Cohen, M. and Klein, D. Drug abuse in a young psychiatric population. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 1970, 40, 448-455.

Hillside Hospital, Glen Oaks, New York.

305-MJ Yorkville LSD Users Study (3 pp.).

Differentiation from non-users.

Reports: Smart, R. and Fejer, D. Illicit LSD users: Their social backgrounds, drug use and psychopathology. Journal of Health and Social Behavior, 1969, 10, 297-308.

Smart, R. and Jones, D. Illicit LSD users: Their personality characteristics and psychopathology. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 1970, 75, 286-292.

Addiction Research Foundation, Toronto.

306-H Adventuresomeness Scale (6 pp.).

129 true/false questions adapted from the Personal Opinion Survey for use with IBM answer sheet.

Report: Goldstein, R. Openness to experience and marijuana use: An initial investigation. Proceedings of American Psychological Association, 1971, 6, 335-336.

Pennsylvania State University.

307-H Situational Preference Inventory (6 pp.).

28 sets of 3 statements; self-administered; 1 page of instructions; designed to assess individual styles of social interaction (cooperational, instrumental, or analytic); has been used with marijuana smokers.

Report: Edwards, C. Interactive styles and social adaptation. Genetic Psychology Monographs, in press.

Harvard University.

300. Differentiation and characteristics of abusers (continued).

308-H MMPI sub-scale*

19 questions; used to differentiate drug addicts from matched non-addict controls.

Report: Lombardi, D. et. al. Differential responses of addicts and non-addicts on the MMPI. Journal Projective Techniques and Personality Assessment, 1968, 32, 479-482.

Seton Hall University.

309-HG Dallas Interview (11 pp.).

72 item structured interview; investigates academic, social, familial and work background, and parental drug use, motivations for drug use, personal drug experience. Also has program evaluation aspects.

Reports: Gossett, J. et. al. Psychological characteristics of adolescent drug users and abstainers: Some implications for preventive education. Bulletin of the Menniger Clinic, 1972, 36, 425-435.

Lewis, J. and Gossett, J. The evaluation of drug abuse prevention programs. Hospital and Community Psychiatry, 1972, 23, 124-126.

Dallas School District.

310-HG Untitled Questionnaire (23 pp.).

262 questions; multiple-choice; open-ended.

Nassau County Drug Abuse and Addiction Commission.

311-HG Suitable for Treatment Scale (ST). (4 pp.).

74 questions; includes items from the Lexington Personality Inventory (LPI) (see item 301-H), "which discriminated persons found suitable for treatment from those found not suitable . . in two independent samples obtained by randomly splitting the original samples of ST's and NST's into two groups."

Reports: English, G. and Jones, R. Salient differences between internal and external standards for hospitalizing opiate addicts. Psychological Reports, 1972, 30, 7-11.

English, G. and Monroe, J. The components of the decision to treat narcotic addicts in a milieu program. In: O'Donnell, J. and Voss, H. (eds.), Patterns of drug abuse. (in press).

Clinical Research Center, Lexington, Kentucky.

300. Differentiation and characteristics of abusers (continued).

312ACG Marijuana Research Project - First Year (30 pp.).

158 questions; self-administered; for computer use, "life history, social style, drug history and social adaptation of both marijuana users and non-users."

312BCG Longitudinal Marijuana Study - Second Year (14 pp.).

66 questions; self-administered; for computer use.

312CCG Longitudinal Marijuana Study - Follow-Up Questionnaire (14 pp.).

68 questions; self-administered; for computer use.

All printed; hence must be obtained from:

Norman Q. Brill, M.D.
Department of Psychiatry
Center for Health Sciences
University of California, Los Angeles
Los Angeles, California 90024

Report: Brill, N. Personality factors in marijuana use. Archives of General Psychiatry, 1971, 24, 163-165.

313-H 16 PF Questionnaire*

Reports: Smith, G. Personality correlates of cigarette smoking in students of college age. Annals of the New York Academy of the Sciences, 1965, 142, 308-321.

_____. Relations between personality and smoking behavior in preadult subjects. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 1969, 33, 710-715.

314-H Self-Report Inventory (Form R-3) (4 pp.).

48 questions; 5-point scale; 1 page instructions.

Report: Veldman, D. and Bown, O. Personality and performance characteristics associated with cigarette smoking among college freshmen. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 1969, 33, 109-119.

University of Texas.

300. Differentiation and characteristics of abusers (continued).

315-H MMPI*

Reports: Sheppard, C. et. al. Comparison of emotion profiles as defined by two additional MMPI profile types in male narcotic addicts. Journal of Clinical Psychology, 1969, 25, 186-188.

Burke, E. and Eichberg, R. Personality characteristics of adolescent users of dangerous drugs as indicated by the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, 1972, 154, 291-298.

Sutker, P. Personality differences and sociopathy in heroin addicts and nonaddict prisoners. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 1971, 78, 247-251.

Gilbert, J. and Lombardi, D. Personality characteristics of young male narcotic addicts. Journal of Counseling Psychology, 1967, 31, 536-538.

Henriques, E. et. al. Personality characteristics and drug of choice. International Journal of the Addictions, 1972, 7, 73-76.

316-H Eysenck Personality Inventory*

Report: Teasdale, J. and Hinkson, J. Stimulant drugs: Perceived effect on the interpersonal behavior of dependent patients. International Journal of the Addictions, 1971, 6, 407-417.

317-H Leary Interpersonal Check-List*

Report: Teasdale, J. and Hinkson, J. Stimulant drugs: Perceived effect on the interpersonal behavior of dependent patients. International Journal of the Addictions, 1971, 6, 407-417.

318-H Alcoholic versus Addict Differentiation Factorial Scale (AAF)*

Developed from items in the short form MMPI.

Report: Haertzen, C. et. al. MMPI scales for differentiating and predicting in alcoholics, opiate addicts, and criminals. International Journal of the Addictions, 1968, 3, 91-106.

Addiction Research Center, Lexington, Kentucky.

300. Differentiation and characteristics of abusers (continued).

319-H Antisocial Scale (Ant)*

Developed from items in the MMPI.

Report: Haertzen, C. et. al. MMPI scales for differentiating and predicting in alcoholics, opiate addicts, and criminals. International Journal of the Addictions, 1968, 3, 91-106.

Addiction Research Center, Lexington, Kentucky.

320-C UWM Student Survey - 1968

60 questions; described and reproduced in full in the first citation below. Not available from D-ARII.

Reports: Linn, L. Social identification and the use of marijuana. International Journal of the Addictions, 1971, 6, 79-107.

_____. Psychopathology and experience with marijuana. British Journal of Addiction, 1972, 67, 55-64.

Project Primex, UCLA.

321-G Drugs at York (4 pp.).

24 questions, many open-ended; demographic; report-title related questions plus those regarding environmental pressures and motives.

Report: Kohn, P. and Mercer, G. Drug-use, drug-use attitudes, and the authoritarianism-rebellion dimension. Journal of Health and Social Behavior, 1971, 12, 125-131.

York University.

322-FG Social Data Form

Described briefly in the citation below.

Available only from:

R. S. Weppner, Ph.D.
Chief, Social Science Section
NIMH Clinical Research Center
Lexington, Kentucky

Report: Weppner, R. "Cheap kicks": Codeine cough syrup abusers and some of their social characteristics. International Journal of the Addictions, 1971, 6, 647-660.

300. Differentiation and characteristics of abusers (continued).

323-E Inquiry on Smoking (3 pp.).

42 questions; 35 on a 5-point scale.

Report: Johnson, R. Smoking and the reduction of cognitive dissonance. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1968, 9, 260-265.

Purdue University.

324-HG A and A Scales (8 pp.).

32 questions; mixed format, primarily open-ended; extent of participation in street life, age of beginning, aspirations, anomie and alienation, commitment to becoming conventional and conforming.

Report: Glaser, D. et. al. Opiate addicted and non-addicted siblings in a slum area. Social Problems, 1971, 18, 510-521.

University of Southern California.

325-E Smokers Self-Testing Kit (12 pp.).

55 questions; 2, 4, and 5-point scale; designed to help persons find out what they know and how they feel about smoking. PHS Publication No. 1904 (Revised), June 1969. (HSM) 72-7506, September 1971.

FOR SALE by: (Price: 10 cents)

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

Report: Ikard, F. et. al. A scale to differentiate between types of smoking as related to the management of affect. International Journal of the Addictions, 1969, 4, 649-659.

Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

300. Differentiation and characteristics of abusers (continued).

326-H Johnson Temperament Analysis*

Report: Levi, M. and Tracy, F. Prediction of success of drug addicts in outpatient release status based upon a personality inventory. Mimeo, 1970.

327-G Drug Program Intake Inventory (31 pp.).

176 multiple-choice questions; for military personnel on active duty or retired; all drugs.

Report: Richman, A. and Morgan, D. Characteristics of addicted veterans and servicemen with reference to onset of addiction. Paper read at 34th Annual Scientific Meeting, Committee on Problems of Drug Dependence, May 22-24, 1972, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Walter Reed General Hospital.

328-CG Untitled Questionnaire

Reproduced in entirety and with a cover letter in article noted below.

Report: Greenwald, B. and Luetgert, M. A comparison of drug users and non-users on an urban commuter college campus. International Journal of the Addictions, 1971, 6, 63-78.

University of Illinois.

329-H Adjective Check List*

Report: Brown, B. Staff and client attitudes toward methadone maintenance. International Journal of the Addictions, 1972, 7, 247-255.

330-4 Interview Schedule for Puerto Rican Follow-up Study (6 pp.).

31 questions; onset of drug use, addiction history; employment; criminality; and medical treatment. Reliability and validity data reported in American Journal of Sociology, 1967, 72, 650-654.

Report: DeFleur, L. et. al. The long-term social correlates of opiate addiction. Social Problems, 1969, 17, 225-234.

Washington State University.

See 430-9 and 433-G.

400. Access and extent.

401-GC Drug Questionnaire (1 p.).

8 questions; machine-scored; students.

University of Texas Medical Branch.

402-G Study "E" Questionnaire (6 pp.).

70 questions; multiple choice; self-administered; 1 page instructions; 1 page cover letter; students; all drugs; anonymous.

Counseling and Testing Center, Southern Illinois University.

403-G Survey of drug use patterns among known users (13 pp.).

self-administered; age of onset, reasons for initiation and cessation; frequency, amount, method of obtaining, subjective effects; all drugs; anonymous.

As requested by the author: "This instrument will be provided by and can be used only with the written permission of:"

Richard B. Stuart
1065 Frieze Building
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

404-G Student Survey

54 questions; self-administered; anonymous.

Carnegie-Mellon University.

405AFK Pharmacy Questionnaire (5 pp.).

Asks for: 1. sex and residence of purchasers of control drugs, 2. the name, form, strength and dosage of the drug, 3. name of prescribing physician; for retail and hospital pharmacies.

405BK Physicians Questionnaire (10 pp.).

28 questions, interview; demographic and other background.

Reports: Cooperstock, R. Sex differences in the use of mood-modifying drugs: An explanatory model. Journal of Health and Social Behavior, 1971, 12, 238-244.

400. Access and extent (continued).

405BK Physicians Questionnaire (continued).

Reports: Cooperstock, R. and Sims, M. Mood-modifying drugs prescribed in a Canadian city: Hidden problems. American Journal of Public Health, 1971, 61, 1007-1016. (Also in: Deviant behavior and societal reaction in Canada. C.L. Boydell, C.F. Grindstaff & P.C. Whitehead (eds.). Toronto: Holt, Rinehart, & Winston. In press, 1971. Also in: Alcohol and other drugs: Perspectives on use, abuse, treatment and prevention. Ibid. In press, 1972.).

Sims, M. Methodological problems in the study of mood-modifying drugs. M.A. Thesis, U. of Toronto (Sociol.) 1968.

Sims, M. Psychoactive drugs prescribed by general practitioners for functional or emotional ailments. Canadian Family Physician, 1972, 18, 85-93.

Addiction Research Foundation, Toronto.

406AE Untitled Questionnaire - Original (2 pp.).
406BE Untitled Questionnaire - Follow-up (2 pp.).

A. 23 questions; multiple-choice and open-ended; for computer use; anonymous.
B. 20 questions; multiple-choice and open-ended, 1 question is a 5-point scale; for computer use; grades 7-12; tobacco; anonymous.

Rock Island, Illinois Public School System.

407ACG Marijuana Usage Questionnaire (109 pp.).

Multiple-choice, from initial experience to portion of weekly income spent on substance, also asks about other drugs.

407BH Social History of Marijuana Users (66 pp.).

Multiple-choice; family's and respondent's past, present, and anticipated future.

407CH Alienation Questionnaire (7 pp.).

56 questions, 5-point scale.

407DH Medical Questionnaire (56 pp.).

Multiple-choice, total health history.

All are for use in:

400. Access and extent (continued)

407DH Medical Questionnaire (continued).

Reports: Malcolm, A., Sisson, B. and Oki, G. Marihuana: A multi-disciplinary study. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the NAAAP. Vancouver, 1969.

Oki, G. and Sisson, B. (eds.). Interim report: Marihuana users (A multi-disciplinary study). Toronto, 1967. (Mimeo).

Oki, G. and Sisson, B. A study of marihuana users and usage: Marginals on marihuana usage, effects, attitudes and other drug use. Toronto, 1970. (Mimeo).

Oki, G. and Sisson, B. A study of marihuana users and usage: Marginals on family background, social status, and economic and social behavior. Toronto, 1970. (Mimeo).

Oki, G. and Sisson, B. A study of marihuana users and usage: Marginals on medical findings. Toronto, 1970. (Mimeo).

Addiction Research Foundation, Toronto.

408AG Inter-university Drug Survey (16 pp.).

Questionnaire investigating the extent and pattern of drug use among college students.

Printed; hence must be obtained from:

S. Pearlman, Ph.D.
Inter-university Drug Survey Council
Administrative Center
Brooklyn College
Brooklyn, New York 11210

408BG Personal and Confidential Survey (2 pp.).

45 questions; multiple-choice; self-administered; students.

State University of New York at Buffalo.

409-7M Survey of Drug Use Patterns (2 pp.).

35 questions; addresses itself to: frequency of drug use, mood states of students at the time of drug use, age at first use and reasons for continuing or discontinuing drug use, attitudes toward drug use, plans for future drug use, and attitudes toward drug legislation, extent of alienation of the student, and classification data that included sex, age, marital status, academic year, field of concentration, living situation, religion, ethnic origin, parental income, and social class.

400. Access and extent (continued).

400-7M Survey of Drug Use Patterns (continued).

Report: Wigner, E. et. al. Patterns of drug use among college students: A preliminary report. American Journal of Psychiatry, 1970, 127, 15-24.

University of Colorado Medical School.

400MG Modification of Survey of Drug Use Patterns (9 pp.).

Includes added category of barbiturates.

Report: Steere, C. and Fitzgibbons, D. Patterns of drug use in a population of youthful psychiatric patients. American Journal of Psychiatry, 1972, 128, 1381-1387.

Institute of Living, Hartford, Connecticut.

410-6 Drug, Alcohol, and Tobacco Usage - Grades 3-8 (1 p.).

6 questions: use, past and present, of tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, LSD, and speed; any a problem?; what would like to know regarding drugs; anonymous.

Reed Union School District, California.

411AG Drug Abuse Questionnaire, Form CH-2 (8 pp.).

130 questions; mixed format; primarily for epidemiological purposes but also contains demographic and social data; knowledge; attitudes; anonymous.

411MG Drug Abuse Questionnaire: An Introductory Guide for Users (8 pp.).

For use with 411AG.

Report: DAC Research Note No. 7.

Drug Abuse Center, The Johns Hopkins Hospital.

412-6 Health and Drug Survey (2 pp.).

Designed to obtain estimates of drug access and use in 7th through 12th grade levels. Tailored for 15-minute administration, rapid key-punching, and computer analysis.

University of Arizona.

600. Access and extent (continued).

613-6 Drug Use Questionnaire (14 pp.).

88 questions; multiple-choice; 1 page instruction; separate answer sheet; demographic; attitudes; secondary school students; anonymous.

Texas Research Institute, Houston.

614-6 Drug Survey Instrument (6 pp.).

77 questions; multiple-choice; 1 page instruction to school superintendent, 1 page instruction to teachers; includes non-existent drug; grades 7-12; anonymous.

Veterans Administration, Salem, Virginia.

615-6 NOLA Drug Usage Survey (9 pp.).

86 multiple-choice, 2 open-ended; 1 page instructions; separate answer sheet; anonymous.

Report: Clack, G. and Payne, G. Drug use and abuse in New Orleans high schools. Unpublished, 1971.

Loyola University.

616-6 Student Drug Use Questionnaire (10 pp.).

132 questions; utilized in research investigating personality correlates of college student drug use.

Lehigh University.

617DAS Drug Survey Questionnaire (3 pp.).

99 questions; multiple-choice; separate answer sheet; group administration; frequency of use; source; students; 27 classes of drugs; anonymous.

617DAS Drug Survey Questionnaire Administration Instructions (4 pp.).

Reports: Lewis, J. Drugs and Dallas: Report of the [illegible] committee on drug abuse. Dallas: Dallas Independent School District, 1970.

Wescott, J. et. al. Extent and prevalence of illicit drug use as reported by 30,760 students. Journal of the American Medical Association, 1971, 216, 1644-1650.

Thielenhaus Foundation, Dallas, Texas.

400. Access and extent (continued).

418-G Oakland Drug Abuse Questionnaire (6 pp.).

41 questions; multiple-choice; separate answer sheet; "measures various school, social, psychological and family variables in addition to drug abuse."

Printed; hence must be obtained from:

Office of Systematic Studies
Oakland Schools
2100 Pontiac Lake Road
Pontiac, Michigan 48054

Report: Roth, R. Student drug abuse in southeastern Michigan and profiles of the abusers. Presented at the First International Conference on Student Drug Surveys, 1971.

419-G Scientific Survey (3 pp.).

46 questions; multiple-choice; designed for computer analysis; for investigation of Army drug use prior to and during Vietnam; anonymous.

Reports: Stanton, M. Recent Army drug survey research. In C.A. Thomas, Jr. (Chm.), Current Trends in Army Medical Department Psychology. Washington, D.C., Department of the Army, Office of the Surgeon General, 1970, 121-127.

Stanton, M. Report to the U.S. Senate Special Subcommittee on Alcoholism and Narcotics, 1970.

Stanton, M. Drug use in Vietnam. Archives of General Psychiatry, 1972, 26, 279-286.

Stanton, M. and Bordoni, A. Drug flashbacks: Frequency in a military population. American Journal of Psychiatry, 1972, 129, 731-736.

Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

420-ML College Behavior Questionnaire (10 pp.).

1/2 hour interview; 1 page biographical data, experience with 29 substances, frequency, reasons for use, and circumstance during use of marijuana and LSD; students; anonymous.

400. Access and extent (continued).

420-MG College Behavior Questionnaire (continued).

Reports: Rockway, A. and Kahn, M. Behavioral and personality dimensions related to undergraduate drug use. Proceedings, Southeastern Psychological Association Convention, 1971.

Kahn, M. Patterns of undergraduate drug behavior: A research program. Presented at Southeastern Psychological Association Convention, 1972.

University of Miami.

421-C Interview Instrument (10 pp.).

34 questions; demographic; frequency of ganja use; method of use; effects; alcohol or ganja preference; family characteristics, etc.

Report: Prince, R. et. al. Cannabis or alcohol? Observations on their use in Jamaica. Bulletin on Narcotics, 1972, 24, 1-9.

Mental Hygiene Institute, Montreal.

422-G Drug/Alcohol Survey (14 pp.).

80 questions; multiple-choice; separate answer sheet; federal employees and families; anonymous.

Veterans Administration Hospital, Richmond, Virginia.

423-MG "Make Yourself Heard" (29 pp.).

75 questions; study correlates drug use with attitudes toward school, family, friends, etc.

Printed; hence must be obtained from:

Anne Zanes
Project Director
Columbia University
School of Public Health
21 Audubon Avenue
N.Y.C., New York 10032

400. Access and extent (continued).

424-BG Psychedelic Survey (4 pp.).

36 questions; multiple-choice; separate answer card; students; anonymous.

College of San Mateo.

425-G Untitled Questionnaire (4 pp.).

28 questions; 2 pages demographic; 8 drug classes investigated; asks for, e.g. "adamant non-users" of various drugs, types of ex-users, frequency, high school students, anonymous.

Pennsylvania State University.

426-HG Untitled Questionnaire (20 pp.).

42 questions; structured, branching interview; 1 page for interviewer evaluation; for use with prisoners.

Printed; hence must be obtained from:

Dr. W. Eckerman
Director, Center for Study of Social Behavior
Research Triangle Institute
P. O. Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709

427-G National Health and Medical Research Council Survey (17 pp.).

73 questions; multiple-choice; self-administered; identifies individuals at risk of becoming addicted, use by significant others, 8 types of drugs; school children; anonymous.

Report: First Annual Report to Australian Federal Government.

Department of Public Health, New South Wales.

428-G Untitled Interview Schedule (11 pp.).

Questions proposed in a manner leading up to respondent's own use of the drug; 4 sections: general use of drugs for nonspecific reasons; knowledge and attitudes about specific drug use, drug users, and laws regarding drug use; respondent's use of the 17 classes of drugs, and knowledge of use of others; and demographic data.

400. Access and extent (continued).

428-G Untitled Interview Schedule (continued).

Report: Chambers, C. and Inciardi, J. An assessment of drug use in the general population. New York: Narcotic Addiction Control Commission, 1971.

University of Miami, School of Medicine.

429-DJ Student Interview (8 pp.).

47 questions: 4 background, 6 alcohol; others on marijuana and hashish use and selling, on marijuana laws, and on mescaline and LSD; anonymous.

Report: Garfield, E. et. al. Marijuana use on a campus: Spring, 1969. International Journal of the Addictions, 1971, 6, 487-491.

Stanford University.

430-9 Inventory of Psychedelic Experience (89 pp.).

Designed to characterize the psychedelic group and its experiences; extent; use (usual dosages, frequency, settings, purposes of use, etc.).

Report: Cheek, F. et. al. The illicit LSD group and life changes. International Journal of the Addictions, 1969, 4, 407-426.

New Jersey Bureau of Research in Neurology and Psychiatry.

431-G Medical Survey (17 pp.).

72 questions; includes 1 page of instructions; used to determine previous use of illicit drugs and associated attitudes toward treatment at an army installation.

Report: Greden, J. and Morgan, D. Patterns of drug use and attitudes toward treatment in a military population. Archives of General Psychiatry, 1972, 26, 113-117.

Walter Reed General Hospital.

432-G Questionnaire on Drug Knowledge and Behavior (7 pp.).

6 questions; 1 page demographic data; first awareness of, first interest in for own use, information data about, first experiment with, first life-style adoption of, and when stopped for several drug classes.

400. Access and extent (continued).

432-G Questionnaire on Drug Knowledge and Behavior (continued).

Must be obtained from:

Ronald E. Kirkpatrick
American Technical Assistance Corporation
7655 Old Springhouse Road
McLean, Virginia 22101

433-G Untitled Questionnaire (24 pp.).

128 questions; primarily multiple-choice; college students; all drugs; anonymous.

Report: Cross, H. and Davis, G. College students' adjustment and frequency of marijuana use. Journal of Counseling Psychology, 1972, 19, 65-67.

University of Connecticut.

434-G Drug Use Questionnaire (12 pp.).

Primarily multiple-choice; uses branching; for key-punch; regarding use of marijuana, alcohol, tobacco, hallucinogens, and amphetamines: frequency and duration of use, circumstances surrounding initiation, and reasons for (dis)continuing use; anonymous.

Report: Mirin, S. et. al. Casual versus heavy use of marijuana. American Journal of Psychiatry, 1971, 127, 54-60.

Boston University Medical Center.

435-M Drug Usage Survey (10 pp.).

11 questions; multiple-choice; self-administered; 1 page instruction; college student use and attitudes towards LSD and marijuana; anonymous; also includes 2 follow-up letters, 2 pages on methadology, and a cover letter to students.

Report: Eells, K. Marijuana and LSD: A survey of one college campus. Journal of Counseling Psychology, 1968, 15, 459-467.

California Institute of Technology.

400. Access and extent (continued).

436AG Untitled Questionnaire (3 pp.).
436BG Observer's Report (2 pp.).

A. involves 1 page of instructions; anonymous; to investigate nation-wide non-medical drug use in Canadian transients and street people; B. asks for report of drug involvement of respondent and interview setting.

Loyola College of Montreal.

437-CG Untitled Questionnaire (12 pp.).

57 questions; multiple-choice; grades 7-12; cigarettes to glue to heroin.

Moorhead State College.

See 610-G.

400. Addendum

Block, W. The development of a computerized narcotics register using census tract data for monitoring drug abuse. Proceedings of World Federation for Mental Health. 1970.

Richman, A. et. al. A narcotics case register - some perspective on multiple reports. Social Psychiatry, 1971, 6, 179-185.

500. Education and Knowledge.

(see also: Attitudes.)

501AG A Programmed Learning Unit on Drug Abuse Education (PLUDRUG).
501BG The Drug I.Q. Test

Two parallel forms; designed to assess information possessed in relation to the use of dangerous drugs . . . designed to complement, and to be used with PLUDRUG (see above).

Must be obtained from author:

Russell N. Cassel, Ed.D.
School of Education
University of Wisconisn
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201

502-G Drug Information Quiz (6 pp.).

50 questions; mixed format; self-administered; separate answer sheet.

Catholic University of America.

503-G Drug Information Inventory (5 pp.).

35 questions; multiple-choice and true/false.

As requested by the author: "This instrument will be provided by and can be used only with the written permission of:"

Richard B. Stuart
1065 Frieze Building
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

504-G The Drug Abuse Description Questionnaire (12 pp.).

36 questions; mixed format; also assesses opinions about law enforcement and treatment techniques.

Applied Science Associates, Incorporated.

500. Education and Knowledge (continued).

505-HG Drug Knowledge Questionnaire (17 pp.).

115 questions; multiple-choice; self-administered; 1 page instruction; students; anonymous.

Report: Marks, J. et. al. Patterns of drug use in two cities. Reported to the Committee on Problems of Drug Dependence, 1969.

University of Oregon Medical School, Department of Psychiatry.

506-HG Student Attitude Survey (class) (18 pp.). (see 607).

Includes a series of cross-cultural items to "tap whatever sense of optimism that the (high school) students feel" - on a 10-point scale. Also investigates family and community influence; and as resources regarding drug information; and incorporates the "Purpose in Life Test".

California State College.

507-G Drug Survey (4 pp.).

55 questions; used with teachers in a public school system to aid in formulating a drug-education program.

Caldwell School District.

508-G Drug Knowledge Inventory (7 pp.).

50 questions; true/false; response sheet; tally sheet; 1 page of instructions and suggested use. Author (P. Dolan) requests description include "designed to indicate to the person taking the test the areas in which he is most and least knowledgeable . . . and the test is designed for paraprofessionals and non-medical professionals".

Metropolitan Training Institute, New York.

See 428-G and 610-G.

600. Program-Related and Evaluation.

601AG School Drug-Counseling Program Evaluation (1 p.).

For use with drug counselors.

601BG School Drug-Counseling Program Evaluation (1 p.).

For use with students.

Committee for Psychedelic Drug Information.

602AG Contact Form A (3 pp.).
602BG Contact Form B (2 pp.).

Initiated during first telephone or "drop-in" contact, for treatment decisions and evaluation.

Texas Research Institute of Mental Sciences.

603-H Social Adjustment Profile (2 pp.).

For assessing treatment outcome in a drug dependence treatment unit.

Veterans Administration Hospital, Allen Park, Michigan.

604AG HARP Intake Questionnaire (Rev. 9-69) (19 pp.).

113 questions; for key-punch.

604BG HARP Follow-Up Questionnaire (Rev. 2-70) (19 pp.).

50 questions; for key-punch.

604CG Drug Interview Schedule (Rev. 1-70) (4 pp.).

Outlines areas of inquiry: general; family history; S's history as a child; introduction to psychedelics, etc.; subsequent usage, and present and future (e.g. role of drugs in life).

604DG Life History Outline (Rev. 1-70) (4 pp.).

Outlines interview areas (e.g. transition from home to the Haight).

604EHG Philosophy Interview (3 pp.).

57 questions; current beliefs and values, changes in value system; involvement in Haight-Ashbury; drug use; personal appearance; future plans; plans for children; three wishes; and inquiry regarding imaginative processes.

Berkeley Center for Drug Studies.

600. Program-Related and Evaluation (continued).

605-G Drug Treatment Program Interview Schedule (10 pp.).

For interviewer and key-punching.

Mendocino State Hospital, California.

606-HG Untitled Intake Form (9 pp.).

77 questions; self-administered; demographic; childhood and family background; drug frequency; used with clients of a free clinic (the "Outside-In") for the drug culture.

Report: Marks, J. and Spray, C. Patterns of drug abuse in young adults. in: Blackly, P. (ed.), Progress in drug abuse. Springfield, Illinois: Thomas, 1972.

University of Oregon Medical School, Department of Psychiatry.

607-G Student Attitude Survey (Individual) (6 pp.). (See 506).

Evaluation (by high school students) of ex-addict consultants in a drug education program.

California State College.

608-G Drug Information Questionnaire (4 pp.).

40 questions; 5-point scale; 1 page demographic; used to evaluate Drug Awareness Workshop Program, July 1972.

State University of New York, Plattsburgh.

609-G Untitled Questionnaire (13 pp.).

21 questions; mixed format; 1 page instructions; for evaluation of undergraduate course on drugs, attitudes towards drugs before and after course, knowledge etc..

Reports: ERIC**ED 057 397.
Abstract: Research in Education; April, 1972.

Carnegie-Mellon University.

600. Program-Related and Evaluation (continued).

610-G Drug Use Scale (10 pp.).

48 questions; 6-point agree-disagree scale with five drug classes; 1 page for scoring; students; anonymous.

Reports: Althoff, M. The "drug use scale" and its use in drug education. Mimeo. 1972.

_____. The development of a test to assess drug-using behavior. Mimeo. 1972.

Southern Illinois University.

611-1I Patient Progress Report (18 pp.).

153 questions; includes branching; for use with separate answer sheet; also termed: "Social History Questionnaire".

Providence Hospital, Holyoke, Massachusetts.

612-1G Personal History (4 pp.).

Approximately 80 questions; psycho-social intake form; besides expected data, is concerned with "family and educational background, early childhood deprivation, and experience in the armed forces (especially with regard to all aspects of drug taking)".

Reports: Gay, G. et. al. Emerging trend of heroin abuse in the San Francisco Bay Area. Journal of Psychedelic Drugs, 1971, 4, 53-64.

Sheppard, C. et. al. The changing patterns of heroin addiction in the Haight-Ashbury subculture. Journal of Psychedelic Drugs, 1971, 3, 22-28.

Haight-Ashbury Free Medical Clinic.

613-13 Discharge Plan Questionnaire (1 p.).

3 questions; is fully described in report listed below. Not available from D-ARII.

Report: Richman, E. and Richman, A. Preference for methadone maintenance among applicants for short-term detoxification who completed a Discharge Plan Questionnaire. Proceedings, Fourth National Conference on Methadone Treatment, 1972, 137-139.

Beth Israel Medical Center.

600. Program-Related and Evaluation (continued).

614-G Drug Training Program Questionnaire (15 pp.).

77 questions; mixed format; self-administered; 1 page instructions; used in evaluation of program for training social workers; anonymous.

Simmons College, School of Social Work.

615-H Tennessee Self-Concept Scale*

Report: Division of Drug Rehabilitation. A preliminary report on Marathon House. Boston: Department of Mental Health, 1971. (mimeo).

Department of Mental Health, Boston, Massachusetts.

616-NH Personal and Social Inventory (26 pp.).

125 questions; interview; family background; drug and treatment history; personality assessment.

Addiction Research and Treatment Corporation, Brooklyn, New York.

617AG Admission Form (1 p.).
617BG Drug History (1 p.).

All drug use, drug of choice; route; detoxification history; support source; arrests; treatment history, etc.

617CG Evaluation Conference Form (1 p.).

Major drug use; disposition, etc.

617DG Termination Form (1 p.).

Reason; recommendations; referral; treatment, etc.

617EG Research Card (1 p.).

Demographic, type of contact; research forms completed, etc.

Comprehensive Drug Abuse Program, Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.

See 309-HG, 428-G, and 610-G.

600. Program-Related and Evaluation (continued).

600. Addendum

Project Selection and Evaluation Process

Digital Resources Corporation
444 W. Ocean Boulevard Suite 800
Long Beach, California 90802

A synopsis of the juvenile drug survey method and approach, and a mechanism for *a priori* and *ex post facto* evaluation of such methods.

[illegible]

This is a supplement to the Drug-Abuse Research Instrument Inventory, dated February, 1973. It is issued to those who have received the Inventory, or it is issued together with a copy of the Inventory.

The Introduction, Model Entry, and Operating Procedures noted in the Inventory also apply to this supplement.

In addition to new instrument listings, this supplement also contains modifications of descriptions, references, and Inventory numbers of some of the entries in the previous edition of the Inventory. Modifications appear before new entries in each section.

Researchers in this area will be interested in obtaining:

Drug Abuse Current Awareness System (DACAS)
National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, Maryland 20852

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100. Attitudes.

(see also: Education and Knowledge.)

113AG
113BG — Report: Kline, J.A. Evaluation of a multi-media drug education program. Journal of Drug Education, 1972, 2, 229-239.

114BG — Modification of 114AG; no longer asks why drug use stopped; question regarding talking with someone about drugs now is cast in terms of who to go to for advice about drugs. Respondent now asked how often has trouble communicating with parents; other minor changes.

119-E Questionnaire on Smoking (2 pp.).

15 questions; also investigates habits.

Report: Morris, J. and Tichy, M. Smoking habits and attitudes of Oregon secondary school coaches. American Journal of Public Health, 1970, 60, 1271-1277.

Veterans Administration Hospital, Portland, Oregon.

120-G Opinion Survey (7 pp.). (See 510).

23 questions; Likert Scale; 1 page of instructions; 1 page demographic; all drugs.

Drug Education and Training Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

121-E Smoking Attitude Scale

Two parallel forms; 22 questions each; assigned median scale weights. Totally reproduced in first reference cited below:

Reports: Baer, D. Smoking attitude, behavior, and belief of college males. Journal of Social Psychology, 1966, 68, 65-78.

_____. Scholastic aptitude and smoking attitude and behavior of college males. Journal of Psychology, 1966, 64, 63-68.

_____. Sex difference in smoking attitude, behavior, and belief of college students. Journal of Psychology, 1966, 64, 249-255.

Boston College.

100. Attitudes (continued).

122-C Opinion Questionnaire (3 pp.).

Two parallel forms; 22 questions each; 1 page demographic data; attitudes regarding marijuana.

Reports: Baer, D. Political views of high school and college students and attitudes about legalization of marijuana. Proceedings, 79th Annual Convention, American Psychological Association, 1971.

Baer, D. and Ordway, D. Alcoholics Anonymous members' attitudes toward marijuana and its users. Presented at Eastern Psychological Association, 1972.

Boston College.

123-C Public Opinion Poll (4 pp.).

30 questions; mixed format; includes 1 page regarding respondent's experience with marijuana; "to discover how people feel about the use and control of marijuana"; background characteristics, general knowledge about marijuana, beliefs about the effects of using marijuana, knowledge of present legal restrictions, advocated changes in laws concerning marijuana and dimensions of the subject's opinions.

Report: DeFleur, L. and Garrett, G. Dimensions of marijuana usage in a land-grant university. Journal of Counseling Psychology, 1970, 17, 468-476.

Washington State University.

124AG Questionnaire - Form A (4 pp.).
124BG Questionnaire - Form B (5 pp.).

A. has 50 questions; 5-point Likert Scale, multiple-choice, matching (vernacular terms with generic names); 1 page of instructions; 15-17 year olds.
B. has 51 questions; 5-point Likert Scale, multiple-choice, and matching; 1 page of instructions; 15-17 year olds.

Leeds University.

100. Attitudes (continued).

125-G Attitude Scale (2 pp.).

7-point scale; current issues, including drugs; all drugs.

Reports: Lerner, R. et. al. Attitudes of adolescents and adults toward contemporary issues. Psychological Reports, 1971, 28, 139-145.

Emery, A. et. al. College students attitudes toward contemporary issues. Psychological Reports, 1971, 28, 542.

Weinstock, A. and Lerner, R. Attitudes of late adolescents and their parents toward contemporary issues. Psychological Reports, 1972, 30, 239-244.

Lerner, R. et. al. Attitudes of high school students and their parents toward contemporary issues. Psychological Reports, 1972, 31, 255-258.

Eastern Michigan University.

126AG Views on Drug Use (25 pp.).
126BG Views on Drug Use (Student) (37 pp.).
126CG Parent's Questionnaire: Views of Drug Use (16 pp.).
126DG Teacher's Questionnaire: Views of Drug Use (11 pp.).

A. has multiple-choice and 5-point scale items; attitudes towards deviant behavior in general, and knowledge of and participation in drug subculture; primarily for non-users; anonymous.
B. has multiple-choice and 5-point scale items; 1 page of instructions; anonymous.
C. has 23 questions with many sub-parts; mixed format; asks parents to assess degree of children's involvement with drugs.
D. has 18 questions with many sub-parts; mixed format; all drugs.

New Jersey Bureau of Research in Neurology and Psychiatry.

127-E University of Illinois Survey (8 pp.).

88 questions; multiple-choice and 5-point scale; 1 page of instructions; separate answer sheet; high school students; test-retest reliability = .85 for males, .89 for females and .87 overall.

Report: O'Rourke, T. Test-retest reliability of the University of Illinois Smoking Survey Instrument. Journal of Drug Education, 1972, 2, 119-124.

University of Illinois.

See 445-GH

200. Measurement of subjective and objective effects of drugs.

209-G Subjective Drug Effects Questionnaire (14 pp.).

272 questions; interview; 1 page of instructions for initial administration, and 1 page short form for later administration; for key-punch use; physical feelings, feelings and mood, thought processes, perception.

General information about the SDEQ, its Scales and Scoring Procedures (5 pp.), and a list of A Priori and Empirical Scales (24 pp.) are also available from D-ARII.

Reports: Katz, M. et. al. Characterizing the psychological state produced by LSD. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 1968, 73, 1-14.

Waskow, I. et. al. Psychological effects of tetrahydrocannabinol. Archives of General Psychiatry, 1970, 22, 97-107.

NIMH.

210-9 Subjective Questionnaire

74 items; answer yes/no; "covers a wide range of potential alterations in perception, relationship with the environment, thought processes, emotions, experiencing of self and bodily reactions".

Not available from D-ARII. Totally reproduced in first reference:

Reports: Linton-Barr, H. et. al. LSD: personality and experience, New York, Wiley-Interscience, 1972.

Linton, H. and Langs, R.J. Empirical dimensions of LSD-25 reaction. Archives of General Psychiatry, 1964, 10, 469-485.

Langs, R.J. and Barr, H.L. LSD-25 and schizophrenic reactions. Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, 1968, 147, 163-172.

Linton, H. and Langs, R. Subjective reactions to LSD-25. Archives of General Psychiatry, 1962, 6, 352-368.

Linton, H. et. al. Retrospective alterations of the LSD-25 experience. Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, 1964, 138, 409-423.

200. Measurement of subjective and objective effects of drugs (continued).

210AG The Levine-Ludwig Modification of the Linton-Langs Questionnaire (8 pp.).

90 questions; answer yes/no; self-administered; to evaluate changes in thinking, time perception, meaning, affect, body image, somatic state, perception and loss of control while under influence of drugs.

Report: Krippner, S. Alterations in consciousness among high school students produced by ingestion of illegal drugs. International Journal of the Addictions, 1971, 6, 419-442.

Maimonides Medical Center, Brooklyn.

211-4 Irwin Comprehensive Human Assessment Procedure

The procedure is used for assessing the long-term behavioral, cognitive and physiological effects of narcotic maintenance therapy and includes the following:

211A4 Subjective State Questionnaire
68 items.

211B4 Adverse Symptom Checklist
30 items.

211C4 Untitled
70 items; 9-point scale; psychosocial and physiological behavior (for observational assessment and quantification).

211D4 Special Performance Tests
Reading time; handwriting length; impulse control; time estimation; number learning and doubling; speed of closure; Minnesota clerical tests.
Author also reports that:
"The procedure has shown good inter-observer reliability (e.g., 82 and 96% agreement between observers within a 0.5 and 1.0 difference in scoring respectively on a 0-8 scale)."

Available only from:

Samuel Irwin, Ph.D.
Department of Psychiatry
University of Oregon Medical School
3181 S.W. Sam Jackson Park Road
Portland, Oregon 97201

200. Measurement of subjective and objective effects of drugs (continued).

212-C From Heroin to Methadone - Social Role Changes: Focussed Interview Schedule (15 pp.).

1 page of instructions; demographic, family and childhood, drug use (tobacco to heroin), and current trends in addiction.

New Jersey Bureau of Research in Neurology and Psychiatry.

213BD Participant Observer Schedule (29 pp.).

Multiple-choice; self-administered; 1 page of instructions; for detailed description of "drug" (psychedelic) and "non-drug" (marijuana and hashish) gatherings.

New Jersey Bureau of Research in Neurology and Psychiatry.

300. Differentiation and characteristics of abusers.

331-H Purpose in Life Test (4 pp.).

25 questions; 7-point scale.

Report: Shean, G. and Fechtmann, F. Purpose in life scores of student marihuana users. Journal of Clinical Psychology, 1971, 27, 112-113.

College of William and Mary.

332-G Jargon Word Association Test (2 pp.).

Fifty stimulus words with space to record reaction time and response.

Manual of instructions including reliability and validity data and section of the establishment of cut-off scores (9 pp.) and a list of all study-associations to all stimulus words and frequencies (27 pp.) is also available from D-ARII.

Report: Lyle, W. et. al. A word association measure of knowledge of addict jargon as an indicator of identification with an addict subculture. International Journal of the Addictions, 1970, 5, 233-243.

PHS Hospital, New Orleans.

333-G Inventory of Selected Experiences (ISE) (3 pp.).

60 questions; answer yes/no; ascriptions of need-reduction properties to the implicated substances, attributions of beneficial or pleasurable consequences to drug use or alcohol consumption, and expressions of protective attitudes toward substance abusers.

Report: Monroe, J. et. al. The language of addiction scales. Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 1971, 32, 1048-1054.

NIMH, Lexington, Kentucky.

334-I Patient Questionnaire

13 questions; multiple-choice, open-ended; characteristics of methadone maintenance patients.

Totally reproduced in reference cited below.

Report: Connor, T. and Kremen, E. Methadone maintenance - is it enough? International Journal of the Addictions, 1971, 6, 279-298.

Greenwich House Counseling Center, New York.

300. Differentiation and characteristics of abusers (continued).

335ABG Interview Schedule for Informal Psychedelic Groups (18 pp.).
335BBG Interview Schedule for Psychedelic Work Communes (19 pp.).

A. has 19 questions; open-ended; 1 page of instructions and judgement of reliability of respondent; history, homogeneity of attitudes and life styles; group leadership activities, goals etc.
B. has 1 page of instructions; approximately the same as A.

New Jersey Bureau of Research in Neurology and Psychiatry.

336-G Untitled Questionnaire (30 pp.).

50 questions; multiple-choice, open-ended; in general, concerned with medical, psychiatric, and drug-abuse problems; 1/2 hour to complete.

Report: Judd, L. and Mandell, A. A "free clinic" patient population and drug use patterns. American Journal of Psychiatry, 1972, 128, 1298-1302.

School of Medicine, University of California at San Diego.

337-G Untitled Questionnaire (10 pp.).

52 questions; multiple-choice; parent-child relationships, order of first drug use, age at initial use, age at last usage; heroin addicts.

Report: Baer, D. and Corrado, J. Age of initial drug use and subsequent preferences for other drugs. Presented at APHA Convention, 1972.

Boston College.

See 445-GH

400. Access and extent.

402-G Based on 435-M

404AG Student Survey (10 pp.).

54 questions; multiple-choice, scales; self-administered; 2 pages of instructions; cover letter; follow-up letter; "directions" sheet which is a campus mail return card; college students; "no-doze" to heroin.

404BG Student Survey, CMU Juniors, Class of 1972 (7 pp.).

404CG Student Survey, CMU Seniors, Class of 1972 (7 pp.).

Both B and C are follow-ups for A. Each have a cover letter and 2 pages of instructions; demographic; satisfaction with life, school, interpersonal relations, drug usage, frequency, future use.

Carnegie-Mellon University.

438-CG Untitled Questionnaire (4 pp.).

28 questions; primarily open-ended; interview; use, attitude, and expected effects of marijuana; use of other drugs.

Report: Carlin, A. Patterns of drug use among marijuana smokers. Journal of American Medical Association, 1971, 218, 867-868.

University of Washington, Seattle.

439-G Industrial Drug Abuse Questionnaire (3 pp.).

Investigation of drug-related behavior while actually on-the-job in business or industry; anonymous.

Training for Living Institute.

440-LE Untitled Questionnaire (2 pp.).

19 questions; mixed format; investigates pattern of substance use and inter-relationships; anonymous.

Report: Lipp, M. et. al. Medical student use of marijuana, alcohol, and cigarettes. International Journal of the Addictions, 1972, 7, 141-152.

Veterans Administration Hospital, San Francisco.

400. Access and extent (continued).

441-A Drug Survey for Veterans (2 pp.).

5 questions; for Vietnam Era veterans who use VA services to tell about use of narcotic drugs (degree, past and/or present use); anonymous.

Report: Boring, F. and Morrall, J. Use of narcotic drugs by Boston VNE veterans. Newsletter for Research in Psychology, 1972, 14, 26-27.

VAOPC, Boston.

442AG Parent Questionnaire (Wave I, Fall 1971) (16 pp.).
442BG Student Questionnaire (Wave I, Fall 1971) (19 pp.).
442CG Parent Questionnaire (Wave II, Spring 1971) (11 pp.).
442DG Student Questionnaire (Wave II, Spring 1972) (19 pp.).

A. has 93 questions; multiple-choice; self-administered; home background, medical and non-medical use of drugs.
B. has 96 questions; multiple-choice; for classroom administration; demographic, medical and non-medical use of drugs (in home and own use), attitudes toward drugs.
C. has 75 questions; multiple-choice; self-administered.
D. has 97 questions; multiple-choice; for classroom administration.

Not available from D-ARII, request from:

Denise Kandel
Biometrics Research
Department of Mental Hygiene
State of New York
722 West 168 Street
New York, New York 10032

443-C Survey of Marihuana Use (9 pp.).

Sections with sub-sections; multiple-choice and open-ended; "administered orally avoiding risk of blank answers" - Ss questioned to "find out why a particular answer was given. Occasionally, questions were asked twice, at different times during the interview session . . ." - questioned in private; aimed at moderate to heavy smokers; sections are: Method of Use, Usual Setting; Ownership Patterns; Activity Patterns; Other Drugs; Subjective Views; Legal and Political Factors; Communication; Qualitative Analysis of Marihuana; Personal Perceptions; After-Effect.

Report: Haines, L. and Green, W. Marihuana use patterns. British Journal of Addiction, 1970, 65, 347-362.

University of California Law School.

400. Access and extent (continued).

444-G Drug Questionnaire (11 pp.).

61 questions; multiple-choice and open-ended; 1 page of instructions; coded for machine data processing; all drugs. Used in 1970 high school survey. Accompanied by 1 page of instructions for administration.

Report: Faunce, R. and Johnson, L. Drugs: A pilot survey. Minneapolis: Public School Research Division, 1970 (mimeo).

Minneapolis Public Schools.

445-GH Life Styles and Campus Communities (26 pp.).

87 questions; multiple-choice, Likert Scale; 1 page of instructions and cover letter; national survey mailed to 200 random college freshmen; from dress styles to drug use.

Johns Hopkins University.

446AG Drug Use Questionnaire (1 p.).
446BG Winter 1968 Questionnaire (4 pp.).
446CG 1972 Questionnaire (3 pp.).

A. has 9 questions; multiple-choice and open-ended; marijuana, LSD and hallucinogens in general; forerunner of B; Not available from D-ARII. Totally reproduced in first reference.
B. has 38 questions; multiple-choice, scales, open-ended; tobacco, alcohol, marijuana and hallucinogens.
C. has 53 questions; multiple choice.

Reports: King, F. Marijuana and LSD usage among male college students: Prevalence rate, frequency, and self-estimates of future use. Psychiatry, 1969, 32, 265-276.

_____. Anonymous versus identifiable questionnaires in drug usage surveys. American Psychologist, 1970, 25, 982-985.

_____. Users and nonusers of marijuana: Some attitudinal and behavioral correlates. Journal of the American College Health Association, 1970, 18, 213-217.

Dartmouth College.

400. Access and extent (continued).

447-G Untitled Questionnaire (7 pp.).

Over 40 questions; most multiple-choice; for computer use; 1 page of instructions; coffee/tea to heroin/methadone.

New York University Medical Center.

448AH Interview Schedule (61 pp.).
448BH Response Booklet (16 pp.).
448CH Incident Response - Marijuana - Form 72 (3 pp.).
448DG Incident Response - Other Chemicals - Form 73 (3 pp.).

A. has 66 questions; branching; much regarding family and delinquency; multiple-choice.
B. has Scales: Likert, Osgood, Social Distance; interview; for use with A. C. and D. are for use with B. For 2 items from 17 item Delinquent Act list in A.; to record details regarding all drug offenses; generally open-ended; branching.

All used in the second National Survey of Youth - 1972.

Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan.

449-G Untitled Questionnaire (6 pp.).

21 questions; multiple-choice; answer sheet; 2-question evaluation of questionnaire; marijuana to heroin.

Report: Demos, G. and Stahlitha, J. Drug use on the college campus: A pilot-study survey at California State College at Long Beach. (mimeo), undated.

California State College at Long Beach.

450AG 7th and 8th Grade Survey
450BG High School Survey (1 p.).

A. and B. have same 7 multiple-choice questions regarding use of drugs during the past year. Used in 5 annual surveys.

Reports: Blackford, L. Do high school students who use LSD tend to avoid alcoholic beverages? Unpublished. Undated.

(no author listed.) Levels of (drug) use reported by junior and senior high school students. Unpublished, 1972.

Department of Health and Welfare, San Mateo County.

400. Access and extent (continued).

402-A Drug Abuse and Narcotic Addiction Questionnaire (2 pp.).

9 questions, multiple-choice and open-ended, arrests, hospitalizations, resident addicts (in treatment), education, assistance needed, distributed to local mayors.

Montgomery County (M.D.) Narcotics Council.

403-A Community Survey (115 pp.).

136 questions, multiple-choice, 6-point scale, open-ended, self-administered, for computer use, use, attitudes, knowledge, anonymous.

Printed, must be obtained from:

Drug Research Center
Upper East Tennessee Council on
Alcoholism and Drug Dependence
201 W. Market Street
Kingsport, Tennessee 37660

403-A Untitled Questionnaire (22 pp.).

Self-administered, multiple-choice, scales, essays received by different drugs, differentiation between users and non-users (opinion), subjective effects, frequency of use, 15-17 year olds, anonymous.

Lewis University.

404-A Wesleyan University Student Questionnaire (4 pp.).

30 questions, primarily multiple-choice, all drugs.

Reports: Hogan, E. Social and psychological characteristics associated with the use of marijuana by college men. Mimeo, 1971.

Wesleyan University.

XIII. Access and extent (continued).

XIII-E Marihuana-Drug-Use-Project (27 pp.).

102 questions, open-ended and multiple-choice; interview (1-1 1/2 hours); demographic, all drugs, respondent has identification code number, for key-punch use.

Reports: Drugs, S. Multiple drug use in a sample of experienced marijuana smokers. International Journal of the Addictions, 1972, 7, 487-497.

_____. The marihuana muddle. Lexington, Ma.: D.C. Heath, in press.

Illinois State University.

XIII-F Untitled Questionnaire (37 pp.).

68 questions, primarily multiple-choice, for computer use; ". . . to study drug use among young people"; anonymous.

Printed: Venue, must be obtained from:

Patrick O'Reilly
Co-Director
Center for Survey Research
17 Hillhouse Street
New Haven, Connecticut 06519

XIII-G 1969 Questionnaire (1 p.).

9 questions, branching, multiple-choice, marijuana use, opinion regarding legal penalties.

Report: Nikoloff, J. Trends in marijuana use among undergraduate students at the University of Maryland. Mimeo. Undated.

University of Maryland.

XIII-H High School Study (12 pp.).

19 questions, primarily yes/no; self-administered, attitudes, use by self and others, all drugs, anonymous.

Report: Blum, R. and Associates. Students and drugs (Drugs II, college and high school observations). Jossey-Bass Inc., San Francisco, 1969.

Stanford University.

430. Access and extent (continued).

419-G Anonymous Poll #1 (2 pp.).

21 questions; multiple-choice and 5-point scale; all drugs.

Reports: Fago, D. and Sadlacek, W. Freshman attitudes and behavior toward drugs: 1972. Mimeo.

Horowitz, J. and Sadlacek, W. University student attitudes and behavior toward drugs. Mimeo. Undated.

University of Maryland.

460-GH Interview Schedule for Young Black Men (76 pp.).

303 questions; 3 pages interviewer observation; demographic; social history; explores aspects of many deviant behaviors, including the use of all drugs.

Reports: Robins, L.N., Murphy, G.E. Drug use in a normal population of young negro men. American Journal of Public Health, 1967, 57, 1580-1596.

Robins, L.N., et. al. The long term outcome for adolescent drug users: A follow-up study of 76 users and 146 non-users. Appears in: Zubin, J. and Freedman, A. (eds.). The psychopathology of adolescence, Proceedings of the 128th Annual American Psychopathological Association, New York, Grune and Stratton, Inc., 1970.

Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, Missouri.

461-GH Medication and Drug Survey of Out-Patients Questionnaire (1 p.).

Demographic data; information regarding general medicine-taking, prescriptions, birth control pills, vitamins, coffee or tea, cigarettes, and liquor; random non addictions.

Reports: Gottschalk, L. Psychoactive drug use: Patterns found in samples from a mental health clinic and a general medical clinic. Archives of General Psychiatry, 1971, 25, 395-397.

University of California, Irvine.

630. Access and extent (continued).

[illegible]-6 High School Schedule - Alcohol and Drug Survey (16 pp.).

Questions are 5-point scale, open-ended, multiple-choice, agree-disagree, yes-no; personal data, family relations, social and self-attitudes, present-day social issues (opinions); all drugs.

Report: Glabetti, G. and Brigance, R. The use and non-use of drugs among high school students in a small rural community. Journal of Drug Education, 1971, 1, 317-322.

[illegible]-DAG Questionnaire B and C (7 pp.).

B. has 36 questions: first 18 regarding how you would choose to feel - on a 5-point scale (much less/more often, as often as I do now), yes/no regarding the basic 18 questions vis-a-vis general substance use, marijuana, LSD, and amphetamine.
C. has 6 questions - for each, pick one of two alternatives as a desirable drug effect. Both used with undergraduate males as well as those noted below.
B. is also known as "Rouse and Ewing Desired Mental States and Associated Risk-Taking Questionnaire"; C. is also known as "Rouse and Ewing Mental States Forced Choice".

[illegible]-DUQ Rouse and Ewing Drug Use Questionnaire (1 p.).

3 questions; multiple-choice and yes/no; source of drug information, marijuana, and generally use of other drugs.

Reports: Ewing, J. et. al. Why students "turn on". British Journal of Social Psychiatry, 1971, 6, 258-268.

Rouse, B. and Ewing, J. Marijuana use by graduate and professional students. American Journal of Psychiatry, in press.

Rouse, B. and Ewing, J. Marijuana and other drug use by coeds. American Journal of Psychiatry, in press.

Rouse, B. Johns Hopkins University national survey of college drug use. Drinking and Drug Practices Surveyor, University of California, Public Issue (ed.), No. 4, 1971, 6-7.

School of Medicine, University of North Carolina.

400. Access and extent (continued).

464-6 Untitled Questionnaire (22 pp.).

40 questions; multiple-choice, scale and open-ended; 2 pages of instructions; "feelings and experiences regarding the use of drugs"; all drugs; anonymous; planned follow-up; respondent asked to evaluate questionnaire.

Brock University, Ontario.

465-CE A Survey of Indian Hemp Smoking among Lagos Prisoners (7 pp.).

77 questions; open-ended and multiple-choice; for computer use; demographic material, early background, criminal history, previous hemp usage, other drug history, experiences, etc. with hemp, prison experience, etc.

Report: Daramola, T. and Grunge, J. The cannabis problem among prisoners in Lagos. Bulletin on Narcotics, 1971, 23, 5-10.

University of Lagos, Nigeria.

466-6 Drug Usage and Education Survey (8 pp.).

30 questions; to high schools "following a talk given by a professional staff member given to the student body in order to elicit trust and honesty"; 1 page of instructions; also regarding type of drug program wanted, multiple-choice; all drugs; anonymous.

Monmouth County (N.J.) Narcotics Council.

500. Education and Knowledge.

(see also: Attitudes.)

501AG Reports: Cassel, R. Drug abuse education. Milwaukee: University of Wisconsin, 1972.

Cassel, R. and Zander, G. Teach me what I want to know about drugs. Unpublished (ditto). Undated.

(no author). Case study: Pludrug. Unpublished (ditto). 1971.

509-G Drug Knowledge Inventory

44 questions; multiple-choice; for student use.

A 28 page Discussion Guide is also included.

Printed; hence must be obtained from:

Family Life Publications, Inc.
Box 6725
Durham, North Carolina 27708

Price: $.85

512-G Drug Knowledge Questionnaire (13 pp.). (see 520).

52 questions; multiple-choice; 1 page instructions, 1 page demographic; all drugs.

Drug Education and Training Center, Philadelphia.

511-G Thompson Smoking and Tobacco Knowledge Test (4 pp.).

42 questions; multiple-choice; can be used with IBM answer sheet; accompanying sheet includes Test Key and Teaching Suggestions.

Mankato State College.

513-G Information Test on Drugs and Drug Abuse (4 pp.).

25 questions; multiple-choice; 1 page answer sheet; all drugs.

Hunter College, New York.

Some 601-631

600. Program-Related and Evaluation.

604FG Drug Effects Questionnaire (4 pp.).

30 questions; 1 page of instructions; scale effects for drug from alcohol to heroin to "ideal drug".

604GCH Childhood Questionnaire (12 pp.).

56 questions; 1 page of instructions; up to age 15.

604HGH Written Interview (10 pp.).

27 open-ended questions; e.g.: movies seen, feelings regarding social and political issues; physical health; heroes; work enjoyed; 1 page of instructions.

604IGH Untitled Questionnaire (3 pp.).

4 open-ended questions: earliest memory; earliest memory of father, of mother; most significant early memory.

604JGH Decision Stories (7 pp.).

Includes 5 stories; answer decision questions regarding each; branching.

604KGH Follow-up: Situational Appraisal Inventory-Form J (4 pp.).

30 questions; 7-point scale (most wrong to most wrong) to rate outcome of situation; 1 page of instructions.

604LGB Follow-up II: Description of Drug Experiences (6 pp.).

6 questions (open-ended, semi-structured); most recent psychedelic trip, good trip, bad trip, flashbacks, other drugs, stopping or change.

604MGH Follow-up Clarification Kit (30 pp.).

50 questions; multiple-choice, open-ended; for computer use; 3 sections: general, family, drugs.

Berkeley Center for Drug Studies.

605-H Tennessee Self-Concept Scale Bibliography of Research Studies is available from:

Dede Wallace Center
7300 Crelghead Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee 37205

Price: $3.00

600. Program-Related and Evaluation (continued).

618-HG Washington Heights Rehabilitation Center Evaluation Program Intake Questionnaire

88 questions; mixed format; structured interview; demographic, drug history and practices, arrests and criminality.

Not available from D-ARII. Totally reproduced in reference cited below.

Report: Brill, L. and Lieberman, L. Authority and addiction. Boston: Little Brown and Company, 1969.

Albert Einstein College of Medicine, New York.

619AGI Initial Interview (3 pp.).
619BGI Patient Employment Questionnaire (5 pp.).
619CGI Family Initial Background Survey (5 pp.).

Used in an evaluation of a methadone treatment program.
A. has 13 questions, primarily open-ended.
B. has 12 questions, primarily open-ended.
C. has 17 questions, primarily open-ended.

American Justice Institute.

620BRS For Staff of In-Patient Facilities (10 pp.).
620BRSH Untitled Questionnaire (20 pp.).

A. has 14 questions, branching, scales, multiple-choice, open-ended, treatment modes, views of patients.
B. has 20 problem situations, 2 multiple-choice solutions for each problem, 1 page of instructions for group discussion of problem and reasons for selection of a particular solution, 1 page of instructions for group consensus task.

New Jersey Bureau of Research in Neurology and Psychiatry.

621-G Orientation Questionnaire to Drug Abuse Treatment Programs

20 questions, primarily open-ended, used to determine the philosophy, types of clients, and mode of operation of treatment facilities.

Totally reproduced in reference cited below.

Report: Glaccoto, R. et. al. The treatment of drug-abuse: Programs, problems, prospects. Washington, D.C.: The Joint Information Service of the American Psychiatric Association and the National Association for Mental Health, 1972.

NIH, NIMH, Washington, D.C.